

LICENSE BILL TINKERING

Proposal to Have County Commissioners Passes House

TO APPOINT LOCAL MEN

Senate Got Into a Tangle Over the Printers' Bills and the Tangle Wasn't Straightened Out When Adjournment Was Taken.

State House, Jan. 13.—One important thing done in the House yesterday was the passage of Mr. Hitchcock's amendment, which provides for the election of county license commissioners, who shall appoint three commissioners in towns voting for license. The bill provides that this year the governor shall appoint the county commissioners before February 1 because election will be impossible during this odd year.

Mr. Williams of Newport offered an amendment making the county commissioners appointed by the governor instead of elected, on the ground that that he believed it was better to remove the liquor business as far as possible from politics. Mr. Fletcher opposed this on the ground that it virtually undid the legislation of the House which killed the state license board bill, as the members of the House did not desire to become a party to allowing a system on which it was possible that a semi-political machine might be worked. He did not wish to question the integrity of the present governor, but simply did not agree to the system. Mr. Williams thought that the passage of his amendment would not affect the principle of past legislation and that from arguments used on the floor of the House he believed the principal reason for killing of the state license board was the expense.

The House killed H. 364, the bill drawn in the interests of newspapers, without debate, on an unfavorable report of the judiciary committee. It also killed the Duxbury by deduction bill which it advanced on Monday to a third reading by a vote of 102 to 52. This was done without debate.

Several bills involving amendments by the Senate in which the House refused to concur were disposed of. The hunters' license bill was one of these measures. The House amended the bill so that the price of a license for a resident hunter was changed from \$1 to 10 cents. The Senate refused to concur in the House's amendment and so the House now has appointed a committee of conference made up of Mr. Barber of Brattleboro, Mr. Smith of Addison and Mr. Thompson of Arlington. The Senate asked for a committee of conference on the bill relating to marriage licenses, and Messrs. Watson of St. Albans, Williams of Newport and Barber of Brattleboro were appointed on the part of the House. On House bill 28 the House accedes to the Senate's position on amendment. This is the bill providing for courts of inquiry on income tax returns and the amendment does not make a person responsible for grandparents with respect to pay for their support.

By a rather emphatic vote the House refused to concur in the Senate's proposal of amendment to House 294. As the House left the bill, it provided that automobiles, shown not on papers and the amendment does not make a person responsible for grandparents with respect to pay for their support.

Report of Digest.
The committee appointed to investigate the progress made in getting out the long delayed digest of Vermont reports made its report. The work was authorized by the legislature of 1902 and was let out by the commission appointed for the purpose to Robert Roberts on a contract for \$6,000. It was to be completed by June 1904. The time of completion was extended in 1905 later to 1906. No money has been paid Mr. Roberts although H. C. Royce of St. Albans, one of the members of the board, has been paid something over \$3000 for work performed. The investigating committee reports that the work is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready by June 1. It does not contain the last three reports. The committee recommended the passage of S. 141, which provides that if the work is not completed by June the governor shall appoint three commissioners, who shall let out the job to other parties.

One of the most important measures to come up in the Senate was the Gibson bill, providing for primary elections. The committee reported this bill favorably, with proposals of amendment, which do not affect the substance of the bill. It provides for primary elections for all county and state officers and United States senators. The author of the bill spent a large part of the day explaining the provisions of his bill and then it was passed with only two dissenting votes, those of Senators Bliss and Gorham. If the bill becomes a law it will revolutionize the Vermont system and practically do away with the present political caucuses.

The Printers' Bill.
The report of the Senate's committee of conference on the famous printers' bill was read in the Senate last yesterday afternoon, in which it recalled the history of the case and adhered to its original basis of settlement. It was stated in the report that the bids of the three concerns in question were as low as those for printing in any of the New England states at that time. On the question of what to do with the report, the Senate got tangled in a snarl. At one time there were as many as four motions before the body and Senator Butler's effort to get the report accepted was finally defeated by a motion to adjourn by Senator Bingham.

After the secretary had finished reading the report, somebody wanted to move to adhere to the original terms and then somebody suggested that the acceptance of the report would make binding the adhesion. That was what Senator Butler wanted. Senator Huntley made the motion to accept the report and then a couple of other motions were made following a discussion of the merits of the question, and for a time the

Those Corpuscles

In your blood,—red and white,—keep you well if they are healthy cause you sickness if diseased.

To make and keep them abundant and healthy, is to have pure blood, free from disease and vicious health. The chief purpose of Hood's Sarsaparilla is to do this, and its success is attested by thousands of wonderful cures. Cures of all blood diseases, scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, catarrh. Get it today in the usual liquid form or in choicest tablet form called Sarsatabs.

motion to accept the report was forgotten, until Senator Butler called attention to it again.

Senator Butler thought that the terms the Senate committee had agreed upon were just and that the printers should be paid for work actually performed. If the Senate had acceded to the House's stand it would have meant that the Burlington Free Press and the St. Albans Messenger Co. would have received the amounts recommended by the House, which were slightly below those proposed by the Senate, but it would have meant that the Tuttle Co. of Rutland would have received nothing, for according to the figuring of the printing commissioner, on whose opinion the House rested its case, the Tuttle Co. would have been owing the state.

If the Senate had adopted the report of its conference committee, it would have meant that none of the printing firms would have received anything, for the bill would then have been closed out of existence. Senator Flinn took up the other side of the question and said that he had been informed that the Free Press and the Messenger were now willing to settle on the House's terms. Senator Butler did not think the state should use its power as a wedge to strike a sharp bargain with the printing concerns. He said that he understood that if the conference committee report in the Senate was adopted, that the printing concerns planned to fix up another bill to have the auditor pay all the concerns on a fair basis for the work performed.

Senator Flinn thought there might be some doubt as to whether it would be possible for the Free Press and Messenger to get anything if the report were accepted, and he favored the motion of Senator Lewis of Lamotte that the report be ordered to lie and be printed. Senator Gleason moved to amend by simply ordering the report to lie without being printed. Then the question arose as to whose motion had precedence. Senator Huntley's did. While Secretary Skyles and President Mered were conferring, Senator Bingham moved to adjourn, evidently to eliminate all doubt, and the motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS MAY ASK AID OF LABOR

Favors That Way to Get Funds for Contempt Case Appeal.

Washington, Jan. 13.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is in favor of making an appeal to labor and its friends for necessary funds to be used in prosecuting an appeal from the recent decision of Judge Wright in the contempt case, or of abandoning it altogether.

The decision was made known by Mr. Gompers in the comprehensive report which he read at the meeting here of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, practically the entire day being given over to a consideration of that subject. In making the appeal, President Gompers declared that the federation has practically exhausted all of its available funds; that the money in the defense fund is unavailable, and that only one of two courses was open to them.

HAINS DEFENSE SUMS UP.

Denies the Case Made Against the Defendant.

Flushing, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Summing up the evidence in the defense of Thornton Hains yesterday, John E. McIntyre, chief of defendant's counsel, declared that the prosecution in the case partook of the nature of a conspiracy hatched at the Bayside Yacht club. Mr. McIntyre's closing address consumed the entire day's session. The prosecution will sum up to-day. Mr. McIntyre addressed the jury as follows: "Before discussing the evidence in detail, let me say that the killing of Anna was done by a madman. It was done by a man who was crazed when he learned that his home had been wrecked and his children deprived of the love and care of a mother. It was not prompted by Thornton, it was the impulsive act of a madman, and I believe the prosecution will ask for the pound of flesh, but we, in the name of God, demand that no blood be drawn in this case, because no case has been made out beyond a reasonable doubt."

Referring to the testimony of Mr. Andrews, Birchfield, Storms and others when under the sanctity of an oath they say they have no ill feeling toward the defendant when this defendant threatened to take their lives with an instrument of death, and when they say he acted with his hands in taking human life. How improbable to say, as they do say, that down in the innermost recesses of their hearts no resentment lies."

Mr. McIntyre was stating that even if Thornton Hains believed that "Anna" got all that was coming to her, that would not make him guilty of crime, whereupon Justice Crane interrupted, saying, "If you are giving the law, please give all of it and state that he had a right to such a belief if accompanied by no overt act."

Speaking of the testimony of Martin Skura, the cabman, Mr. McIntyre declared that it was brought into the case with a friendly purpose of applying a missing link. Skura said that one of the men in the cab cried out as the club stage drove by. "Now we have got him."

TO MRS. CLEVELAND.

The House Committee Favors Franking Privilege.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Senator Penrose, chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads, introduced a bill yesterday extending the franking privilege of the mails to Mrs. Frances Folson Cleveland, widow of Grover Cleveland. This is a customary act of courtesy to the widows of former presidents.

HAMPERS SEARCH

Shocks Are Still Felt In the Earthquake Zone

SYSTEMATIZING THE RELIEF

Work Now Divided Into Five Departments of Finance, Rehabilitation, Food Distribution, Health, Hospitals and Shelters.

Messina, Jan. 13.—The weather was again bad Monday, a torrential rain greatly impeding the work of searching the ruins. Shocks of earthquakes continue at short intervals, but they no longer cause panics, as the people are becoming accustomed to them.

The civil registers at the municipal offices were completely destroyed, but duplicates which were stored at the court of justice appear to be intact. Survivors will, therefore, be able to obtain any records that may be necessary to establish their civil status.

A court martial will sit on Jan. 14 and 15 to try fourteen persons who are accused of thefts and outrages.

Rome, Jan. 13.—The American relief ship Bayern and the United States supply ship Culgoa are now at Catania, where over 30,000 refugees are crowding the hospitals and the municipal and government buildings. Both ships have laden provisions and stores.

The committee on board the Bayern, besides undertaking relief work, is endeavoring to discover whether any Americans are among the injured in the hospitals. This task, however, is almost impossible, as the hospitals do not keep any records. Hence, nearly all the patients are unidentified.

Bayard Cutting wired today to Ambassador Griscom that an American refugee had been found in one of the hospitals, but that his name could not yet be ascertained. The committee also found a Mrs. Debelli, a naturalized American, with three children, unkempt but utterly destitute. She wishes to rejoin her husband, Stefano Debelli, whose address is 6 Martin's lane, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Cutting further reports that all the relief work of the government is concentrated at Messina, where help is urgently needed, especially for food. He adds that money could be spent to advantage, as the hospitals and public buildings are overcrowded with refugees who refuse to leave Catania, as it is the nearest city to Messina, even when shelter cannot be found for them.

The Italian authorities are making use of suggestions telegraphed by Mayor Taylor of San Francisco to a London newspaper. They have adopted his advice as to dividing the relief departments, namely, finance, rehabilitation, food distribution, health and hospitals and shelters.

The archbishop of Messina, in the course of a conversation with Ambassador Griscom, said that the most generous aid had come from English and Americans. He asked Mr. Griscom to request Archbishop Ireland to use his influence in securing the aid of English-speaking Catholics. In compliance with this request, Ambassador Griscom, on his return to Rome, visited Archbishop Ireland and delivered the message. The archbishop said he would do his best, circular to the bishops of his province on the subject, and he had written in the same strain to prominent Americans with whom he was on friendly terms.

The Central Relief committee has adopted a suggestion of the Duke of Aosta, to send Sicilian and Calabrian refugees back to their native places as quickly as possible.

CONFESSES MANY HOLD-UPS.

Leo Adams, Arrested in Chicago, Admits Sixty Burglaries.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Sixty burglaries and hold-ups, of which he was the perpetrator, were admitted by Leo Adams Monday, according to the police. Adams told his story in a matter-of-fact way. He said that sometimes the routine of "doing jobs" palled on him and then he would get legitimate employment. "I couldn't earn enough to have a good time," he continued, "and when an 'easy mark' came along, I just naturally had to relieve him of his valuables."

BRANDGEE DEFEATS HILL.

He Is Renominated for Senator in Connecticut.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 13.—United States Senator Frank B. Brandgee yesterday was renominated in the Republican caucus of the state legislature. He had been opposed by Congressman Ebenezer J. Hill of Norwalk, who had the support of many manufacturers and business men throughout the state. Mr. Brandgee was the candidate of the state machine, and was first elected to complete the unexpired term of Senator O. H. Platt.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR BANKERS.

Fine of \$2,000, Return of Property, and a Year's Imprisonment.

Eric, Pa., Jan. 13.—A fine of \$2,000, a return of the property embezzled, or the value thereof, and imprisonment in the western penitentiary for a year was the penalty imposed Monday by Judge E. A. Walling of the criminal court upon William A. Ensign and Charles W. Ensign, father and son, who conducted a bank at Northeast, and were convicted of receiving deposits, knowing the bank was about to fail.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

STRONG PRO-TEST TO CHINA

Foreign Envoys Take Collective Action

THE CHINESE HAVE TAKEN

Over Telegraph Office—Had Agreed That Foreigners Hold This—English Government Considers Drunkards Reform.

Peking, Jan. 13.—The diplomatic corps has made a strong collective representation to the Chinese government concerning the board of communication having usurped the full control of the Peking telegraph office, which the Chinese government in 1901 agreed should be under foreign superintendence.

TO REFORM ENGLISH DRUNKARDS

Drastic Legislation Planned By The Government.

London, Jan. 13.—The departmental committee of the home office appointed last April to inquire into the working of the laws against drunkenness has issued a report, recommending that the drunkard be isolated under conditions that will prevent indulgence in alcohol, and inculcate habits of self-control. The committee opposes the treatment of inebriety as a disease that can be cured by drugs, and is convinced that no good purpose will be served by further investigation of existing "drug cures." The committee declares that a new law is urgently needed, and proposes various drastic measures of reform.

WARNS AGAINST EUROPEAN WAR.

Haldane Says That Only a Spark Is Needed to Kindle It.

Glasgow, Jan. 13.—War Secretary Haldane, addressing the employers today, said the condition of international affairs was such that only a spark was needed to make a great war possible. Nations nowadays resembled armed camps rather than peoples contemplating peace. The best security for peace, he said, was preparedness for war. In addition to the possibility of invasion there was the more probable contingency that if Britain did not attend to the matter of national defence a gust of panic would sweep over the markets.

UNCLAIMED SAVINGS GO INTO STATE TREASURY

Massachusetts Law on Subject Is Declared Good.

Boston, Jan. 13.—About one million dollars which has lain unclaimed in Massachusetts savings banks for more than a year, will be turned over to the state treasury, through the decision of the supreme judicial court handed down yesterday upholding an act of the legislature of 1907 making provision for such disposal. The decision was made in a test suit brought by three Providence institutions for savings of this city, which had \$100,000 of unclaimed deposits. The bank contended that the act was unconstitutional.

The Man In the Well

(Copyright, 1935, by T. C. McClure.)

Deacon Jones visited the Widow Harper's well when he wanted a drink and sometimes when he didn't. It was to show Mrs. Harper that he wasn't afraid of her or of no other old widow for five miles around. She would stand in her door with her hands on her hips and look him square in the eye with a defiant look, but the crisis was waiting. It didn't come for a year or more after the deacon drank from the well one day and turned from it to remark that the water was enough to turn a tadpole's stomach.

There is no law or custom in a country village that forbids a widow from keeping a hog and that hog from roaming around and picking up a living the best way he can. The Widow Harper owned one. He was the average village hog—no better and no worse. While she had only one the deacon had seven, but with human inconsistency he was put out that her hog had the same privileges as his. He at length determined to do something about it, and the hog helped him out—that is, the porker fell asleep on the sidewalk one Thursday night, and in coming home from prayer meeting without a lantern the deacon's foot struck the porker, and both went rolling into the ditch. Next morning the boss called on the widow, and there were words. He ordered her to shut that hog up on pain of death, and she retorted that she'd see him (the deacon) in Texas first. The deacon went away and shot the hog and announced that he was ready to stand a lawsuit for damages.

None came, however. Widows most always depend on Providence instead of on law to get even. Mrs. Harper was no exception to this rule. She simply went out and "fixed" the platform of her well and left the rest to the angels. A week later the deacon led his cow to pasture and decided that he was thirsty. He also wanted to learn why he had not been sued. He climbed the fence at the usual spot and approached the well. He was just bending over the curb to lower the bucket when the platform slid out from under his feet and he went down a distance of sixteen feet and stood in the cold water up to his neck. As a matter of course he was surprised. As

Kitchen Profits.



GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
Bakes more to the pound than other flour, therefore saves money for the housewife.

Use WASHBURN-CROSBY'S
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Save Money.

FORAKER RE-NEWS ATTACK

Denounces Use of Detectives In Brownsville

DECLARES ACT "ATROCIOUS"

Shocking, Revolting"—Says Taft and Roosevelt Violated Statutes—Asserts That President Lacks Confidence in Own Statements.

Washington, Jan. 13.—A renewal of the discussion of the Brownsville affair in the Senate yesterday by Senator Foraker called out a large gathering that filled the galleries to overflowing. Among the visitors in the gallery there was a large number of negro men and women, many of whom have been present on every occasion when Mr. Foraker has defended the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment against the charge of having "shot up" the town of Brownsville on the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906.

Senator Foraker had prepared his speech carefully, but his reading of the manuscript had all of the interest of an extemporaneous address. He charged illegal diversion of public funds by the president and William H. Taft, while secretary of war, to pay for the investigation by private detectives into the Brownsville affair. His speech was in reply to statements of Herbert J. Browne of this city and William G. Baldwin of Roanoke, Va., who were employed by the secretary of war to secure evidence of the guilt of negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, United States army, in shooting up Brownsville. The government use of the private detectives was characterized by Mr. Foraker as "astrotious, shocking and revolting."

This charge of illegal diverting \$15,000 from the war fund of \$3,000,000 appropriated by the deficiency act of March 3, 1899, was made by Mr. Foraker in concluding his remarks, which consisted of a very careful consideration of certain legal phases of the Brownsville affair and the reading of a number of affidavits by soldiers whose testimony and "confessions" Mr. Browne alleged he had secured to unravel the mystery of the identity of the men who did the shooting, and these affidavits denied with great particularity every statement of importance made by the detectives.

A DAY OFF FOR ROOSEVELT.

He Will Spend Tomorrow in The Country.

Washington, Jan. 13.—President Roosevelt will spend tomorrow in the country. He expects to go horseback riding near the country home of Rear Admiral Rixey, surgeon of the navy, whose farm is just across the Potomac river from Washington.

FIELD ESTATE \$83,459,032.

The Report of The Appraisers in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—The exact value of the estate of the late Marshall Field was placed at \$83,459,032 when the appraisers' report was filed in the county court. A score of appraisers have been working on the report since Mr. Field's death.

JOAN OF ARC BEATIFICATION.

One of The Latest Proceedings at The Vatican.

Rome, Jan. 13.—One of the last proceedings in the beatification of Joan of Arc, the ceremony called in Latin "Tutor" occurred yesterday in the presence of the pope and the Congress of Rights of the Vatican.

TAFT WITH THE LAWYERS.

He Attends the Meeting of The Bar Association.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 13.—Mr. Taft attended the annual meeting of the Richmond Bar association, held here yesterday. Mrs. W. H. Taft will leave here Thursday for New Haven, where she goes to attend a function of the class in Yale of which her son Robert is a member. The Philippine tariff was made the subject of representation to Mr. Taft yesterday by William C. Gregg, an explorer and manufacturer of Newburg, N. Y.

CONAN DOYLE ON

OPERATING TABLE

English Author Passes a Restless, Painful Night.

London, Jan. 13.—A bulletin issued this morning saying that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the author, has passed a restless, painful night was the first public intimation that he had undergone an operation on Jan. 10. The operation was for a painful though not serious internal affection.

STILL FOND OF BASEBALL.

The Rev. Sunday Says He Wouldn't Take a Million Dollars for His Experience.

The Rev. Billy Sunday, who gave up the diamond years ago to become an evangelist, gave reminiscence in Spokane the other day and told what a clean game professional baseball is. "I wouldn't take \$100,000 for my professional baseball experience," he said. "I am proud I made good and that I was one of the best of them in my day. Baseball is the one sport in this country upon which the gamblers have not been able to get their crooked claws."

"There isn't the same disgrace attached to a professional baseball player that attends other professional athletes. The gamblers tried for thirty years to get control, but the men behind the game stood firm and true. Baseball had stood the test. It is a pure, clean, wholesome game, and there is no disgrace to any man today for playing professional baseball."

"I converted in 1886 and lived a Christian life for five years in the training quarters, in the field and on the bench with professional baseball players, and I want to say that a man can be a Christian and a decent, self-respecting citizen there if he wants to be. He don't have to be a rounder, and you bet the club owners, the fans generally and the players themselves will respect a man all the more for living a clean, honest life."

"I don't have the opportunity to see many baseball games nowadays, as I am busy six days in the week the year round almost and in the afternoon as well as the evening. When I do have the opportunity to see a game I take it. I read the sporting pages every morning and follow the fortunes of the teams."

"My first professional contract called for \$60 a month. That was a windfall to me in those days too. When I quit baseball my salary was \$500 a month, against Arlie Latham and beat him. I could outrun any man in the National League. I ran a foot race in St. Louis fifteen feet in 10 yards for the league championship. More than \$1,000 changed hands on the result of the race. I was once timed around the bases in fourteen seconds flat."

"For five years I played at Chicago and was then sold to Pittsburgh. I don't know what my sale price was, but I do know I didn't get any of the money. I was in Pittsburgh three years, and the fall of 1890 Col. Rogers of the Philadelphia club bought my release from Pittsburgh. I was one year at Philadelphia. I wanted to quit and when I asked Col. Rogers for my release he turned me down."

"My release came on the 17th day of March. That day at noon I was leading a class of men's noonday meeting in the Chicago Y. M. C. A., when Jim Hart, president of the Chicago club, walked in and after the meeting laid down a contract on that old pulpit. It called for seven months salary at \$500 a month, with one month salary in advance."

"Thirty-five hundred dollars, and me almost broke, with a wife and baby to support! It was a horrible temptation, especially since I loved to play baseball. The next morning I sent Mr. Hart my refusal of his terms. I accepted a position for the year with the Y. M. C. A., at \$83 a month."

His Scruples.

The talesman was trying to evade jury duty.

"Conscientious scruples, I suppose," said the Court, wearily.

"Yes, your honor."

"Wouldn't you, if the law demanded, send a man to the gallows?"

"I'd hate to at the rate of pay a juror gets," replied the talesman.—Philadelphia Ledger.

There is Only One

"Bromo Quinine"

That is

Laxative Bromo Quinine

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLIC IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c.

